

We protest against it, first, as a flagrant violation of our State constitution. The constitution of Massachusetts neither permits nor authorizes any distinction among its citizens, on account of differences of race, of color, or of outward condition. Before this noble instrument—by the adoption of which the people of Massachusetts have forever banished the hateful system of chattel slavery, and abolished forever the legal existence of all aristocratic distinctions of caste, throughout its territory—before this noble instrument, as before the omnipotent God of the white man and his children. Whoever, for whatever reason, attempts to disturb this equality of rights, against both the State and the people, is against both the spirit and the letter of our constitution. The attempt has been made by the town of Nantucket. Whether the attempt shall succeed, and the free spirit of our venerated constitution be desecrated and trampled upon, we leave to the people of Nantucket to decide. If, however, the select committee, if we understand aright the object for which the majority of its members were elected to the situation they occupy, stands pledged to the adoption of any measure that would deprive any citizen, indeed, would deprave the people of Nantucket, of their rights, we shall be obliged to

one year ago, but for the stern refusal of the men who then constituted the committee, to suffer themselves to be made the base instruments of its perpetration; as, years before, in the case of Eunice F. Ross, a similar one had been committed, and under circumstances of a peculiarly aggravated character. Suppose the town had instructed the committee to exclude from our grammar schools the children of Unitarians, ordering that they should be instructed by themselves, so far as the same might be deemed practicable by that committee. Is there an individual in this town, who would have denounced the town's instructions, as a gross infringement of the constitution? Yet this would be a case perfectly analogous to the one now before us, excepting, perhaps, that some reasons, founded in moral and religious considerations might be assigned for excluding and separating the children of Unitarians; whereas, only a vile prejudice against some peculiarity of physical organization, could be assigned for so treating the children of colored people. It was just as constitutional, while it would be incomparably less dishonorable to insist, that the children of all runnellers should be educated by themselves, as it is to urge that children of a dark skin should be so educated.

We protest against this action of the town, not because it violates the statute, not less palpably than it does the constitution, of the State. Nothing, in our judgment, can be plainer, from even the most casual inspection of our school laws, than the fact, that its advantages were designed to be shared, equally, by "all the inhabitants of the town." To secure to all the people, in respect of educational facilities, an absolute equality, is obviously enough, one of its most prominent objects. If we have the town of Nantucket, like our other towns containing an adequate population, has established a graduation of schools; deeming that such a graduation, or classification of schools, offers superior advantages over the old-fashioned, heterogeneous school, in which all branches of erudition were taught by the same teacher or teachers. Now, one of two things is very certain. Either the former plan, of schools of different grades, is preferable to the latter, or it is not. If it is not, then, for as long as the town of Nantucket, it ought to be abolished; if it is preferable, then, clearly enough, our colored children have a legal claim to share its superior advantages, unless it can be shown, that they are not inhabitants of the town. But, far as long as the town of Nantucket is concerned, this question, as we have before intimated, has been decided. We have decided, and long since decided, that schools of various grades are necessary to the greatest advancement of our children. For any school, for any of those, therefore, who favor schools on this plan for the education of our white children—and it is believed there are none among us, at this late day, who do not so favor them, it would seem to be something worse than either folly or inconsistency, to pretend, as the author of the minority report of the late school committee does pretend, that colored children can be best educated in a single, heterogeneous school, such as it is now proposed to make the York street school. We have yet to learn, that a difference in the shade of a pupil's skin, demands a peculiar school for its instruction. We seriously apprehend, that if the system of graduated schools is best suited to the instruction of children of one shade of complexion, it must be like, or be best adapted to the education of children of another shade of complexion. Yet, from the superior benefits of our classified schools, the town of Nantucket has attempted to exclude all those, whom God has seen fit to clothe with a colored skin, or whom the school committee may choose to designate as "colored children." And should that committee obey the town's illegal and unconstitutional mandate, we shall see those unfortunate children despoiled of their legal right to equal educational privileges. But the reign of the despots, it is to be hoped, will be of brief duration. In one half of this Union, we know, white persons may murder, with impunity, as many negroes as they please, if they will but take care to do it in the absence of any white witnesses. But in Massachusetts, we trust it will be found, that this class of American citizens cannot be plundered, with entire impunity; that they, not less than ourselves, may here claim the protection of law; and, in a commonwealth, where no Judge would prostitute his judicial functions, to a law not likely to be long withheld from them. In our opinion, the town, in giving the instructions it has given to the school committee, usurped a power, which it is not competent for the legislature of this sovereign State to exercise; since the proper authority may not violate those great principles of equality, which our Constitution was instituted chiefly to protect and perpetuate. Were there, therefore, in our statute-book, an enactment sanctioning the course of the town, we believe the enactment would be null and void, from its palpable unconstitutionality. We believe, too, that there were no unequal laws, were the unequal law constitutional, such is now—thank God!—the public sentiment of this State, it would be erased from the statute-book, with well nigh as much expedition as were ever a bill passed by either house for the pay of its members. But one, at least, of these two questions, if questions they may be considered, will soon be placed beyond all controversy, whenever a proper occasion for placing it shall have arisen. At present, we content ourselves with saying, on this head, that had the town instructed the school committee, to steal the sheep, or to fire the houses of our colored citizens, we see not how its conduct, in a legal or constitutional point of view, would have differed at all from its conduct, in urging the expulsion of their children from our grammar schools.

The author of the minority report before referred to, admits, that all the children are entitled, by law, to equal educational privileges; but intimates, that an "equality of such privileges has not been fully enjoyed," only because "the introduction of a small number" of colored children "into certain schools," has induced the withdrawal from those schools of "a larger number" of white children. This is a rare view of the question, to say the least of it. We do not complain, that "an equality of" educational "privileges had not been fully enjoyed." We complain, that the town has attempted to render its enjoyment impossible. If any do not choose to enjoy it, but prefer to forego its enjoyment, for the sake of gratifying an odious hatred of color, though we might pity the subjects of so unworthy a hatred, we should by no means deem their complaint a matter for complaint, nor think of charging, that either the constitution or the school-law of the State had been violated. If any do not wish to send their children to "certain schools," because of the presence in them of colored children, they have a legal right to abstain from doing so; but they have no such right to drive out the latter, for the purpose of introducing the former, even though these should outnumber those to the extent of a hundred-fold. This is the position we take. Were the postmaster of Nantucket to refuse to allow its colored citizens, to receive their letters at the usual place of delivery, merely because a parcel of aristocrats might not choose to let them "come between the wind and their nobility?" or were they, for a similar reason, denied the right to tread upon our side-walks; this would be but a paltry infraction of their constitutional and legal rights, or of our boasted doctrine of democratic equality, in comparison of the one of which the town has been guilty in the proceeding under consideration. Suppose, their being too much virtue, in both the town and the postmaster, to commit either of these outrages against "a small number" of citizens, "a larger number" of those aristocrats should therefore themselves take the side-walk and post-office privileges, by doggedly refusing to exercise either. What, in a case like this, would we think of the man, who should complain, who should deliberately urge the commission of those outrages, on "a ground that an equality of" such "privileges had not been fully enjoyed." Whatever we might think or say of him, such a man would occupy the precise position, which has been assumed, with great complacency, by the author of the minority report of the late school committee. We protest against this action of the town, not, therefore, because, to attain its object, an additional tax of some hundreds of dollars per annum, must be imposed on our citizens. If all public burdens, imposed for useful purposes, we are willing to bear our just proportion. But we are unwilling to be taxed, especially at such a time as the present, for worthless objects; and still more so, to be taxed for an object, which we know to be worse than worthless. Besides, to increase our taxes for such an object as the one now proposed, would be an unusual, if it were a legal, exercise of power by the majority. They who have an execrable prejudice to indulge, who seek to perpetuate a petty aristocracy of the skin, should at least do so at their own expense, and not, for such a purpose, dip their long hands into the pockets of honest men, who have no such prejudice to gratify, and who despise such an aristocracy.

We protest against this action of the town, lastly, because, even though it were both legal and constitutional, and though it should not increase our pecuniary expenses, it would still be eminently unchristian. This, indeed, is our grand objection to it. Ours is, professedly, a Christian, and not a heathen community. No apology, therefore, can be required, for reminding it, on this occasion, of its duty. Will any honest man pretend that he finds, in that faith, a warrant for graduating men's rights and privileges by the hue of their skin, and the texture of their hair? Does it not teach him, that "we have all one Father," who "hath made of one blood all nations of men?" Is not this idea, of the brotherhood of the human race, Christianity's great central truth, without which, that beneficent religion were no whit better than any of the old pagan theologies?

To these questions, and to all such questions, the answers of all honest persons, knowing anything of Christianity, must be the same. Yet in the bosom of the Church, is nurtured this most unchristian prejudice against people of color; a prejudice, which prompts them to do just what which, exposed them to a thousand nameless persecutions, and which, were it permitted to take its own course, would exclude them, not only from our schools, but also from the kingdom of heaven itself. It is most discreditable to the church of America, with its exception of the Roman Catholic, and some very minor portions of it, that it is far behind the State, corrupt as the latter is, in the exercise of justice toward the colored man. Here, in Massachusetts, where the State has abolished all distinctions of race, and placed the black man, in respect of legal rights and immunities, on a footing of perfect equality with the white man, making the one, not less than the other, eligible to the highest offices of trust and honor, the Church still seeks to degrade and disgrace him, still continues to place him as one of the most potent engines of oppression ever employed against the colored man; while many of its members, noted for their "piety," are seen in our town meetings, holding up both hands for the expulsion of his kind from our schools, and for the placing of the State designed for the common good of "all the inhabitants of the town," and which are supported by the black man's, as well as the white man's money. We have blushed for this infamous inconsistency of the Church, when we have heard the conduct of such members referred to by members of the town, in justification of the late proceedings of the town.

But let no church, which can sanction or cloak conduct so iniquitous, be confounded with the Christian Church; for, most assuredly heaven and hell are not wider apart. Let "the children of this world" know, that no man makes himself a Christian by calling himself one. If you find men who call themselves Christians, trampling on the rights of persons guilty only of a skin not colored like their own, so likewise you will find, by looking into history, that there have been those calling themselves Christians, who could butcher millions of their equal fellow beings, for a mere difference of theological opinion; just as, in our own commonwealth, certain Quakers, pretending to be Christians, could once crop the ears, and break the necks of peaceful Quakers. Yes, the bloodiest homicides have been sometimes, loudest in their pretensions to both the name and the character of Christians. What marvel, then, that, among ourselves, some, usurping that honored name, should be found, ready to plunder so obnoxious a people as the black? One thing we know—"If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." Aye, and we know, that "Who so hateth his brother, is a murderer." Can we say, that he does not hate his brother, who, from a mere prejudice, puts forth his hand to rob that brother of the means, however slight, of unfolding, of educating the God-given powers of his soul? Let the tree be judged by its fruit.

To the honor of humanity be it said, this cruel prejudice against persons of color; and all the innumerable wrongs committed in its name, are almost exclusively confined to the United States. In all European countries, it is unknown. Even the significance of its name, is there hardly appreciated. All the schools and colleges, and all the avenues to honor, power, and emolument, are there open, as freely to the black, as they are to the white man. One of the ripest scholars and most brilliant writers of this or of any other age, a person who has long filled a scientific and literary situation, of a character so elevated, that, perhaps no one of all our seventeen millions would be deemed competent to occupy it, belongs to that despised race, which, in the language of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, "we, in our holy regard for the dignity of mankind, will not allow to aspire to the common name of men." Alexander Dumas is one of many examples, illustrative of the importance of giving to the colored man's children equal chances for the acquisition of learning with those of the white man. We denounce the blacks as an inferior and a vicious race, and, withholding from them the means of education, we incite them to honorable exertion. In this way, few places have sinned so grossly as this little "democratic island of Nantucket." In almost every town throughout our commonwealth, the children of both races mix quietly together in the same schools, without, so far as we have been able to learn, the slightest objection being made to the practice by any one.

For the reasons, which have been thus briefly stated, as well as for others which we deem proper to specify, we solemnly utter our public protest against the recent action of the town of Nantucket, to deprive a certain portion of its inhabitants of the educational rights, guaranteed to them by the laws of the State. And, invoking the assistance of all the friends of law and order, of morality and religion, of freedom and equality, we hereby pledge ourselves to do our utmost for the conservation of these great principles, and to defend the just claims of our poor and despised colored population, against the invasion, with which those claims have been and are now threatened.

The following resolution was then accepted by the meeting—namely:

Resolved, That the committee be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, with the dissenting report, and the protest, either in one or both of the papers, or in such other form and manner as may seem to them advisable.

George Bradburn offered the following resolutions—namely:

Resolved, That the conduct of Alexander May, in indignantly resigning his membership of the present school committee, on finding it to be composed chiefly of men hostile to allowing all the children of the town an equal participation in the educational advantages provided for them by law, merits the warmest approbation of this meeting.

Resolved, That while we cherish the highest respect for the motives of the three gentlemen, still remaining on the committee, who are known to be favorable to securing to our children the unrestricted exercise of their educational rights, we are, nevertheless, of the opinion, that, under existing circumstances, they would best subserve the cause they have at heart, by withdrawing from the committee, and leaving that body to share, alone, the fame, and the odium, of executing, if it will execute, the illegal and unconstitutional and unchristian instructions of the town.

The first resolution was accepted by the meeting, and subsequently the vote was reconsidered. Both resolutions were then indefinitely postponed. Voted, To adjourn, sine die.

[It may be well enough to state, that by the action of the town of Nantucket, spoken of in the foregoing protest, is meant only the action of the majority of its citizens who voted at the meeting, and not the town, in reference. The vote stood, 213 to 148. The whole number of voters, belonging to the town, is about 1500.]

The meeting, announced in our paper of February 24th, of the Unitarian clergy, to consider whether an answer should be returned to the letter lately addressed to them by the Unitarian clergy of England, on the subject of slavery, met according to the call, on Thursday, February 20th, at 12 M., in the English vestry. Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., in the chair, and Rev. SAMUEL MAY, of Leicester, scribe.

The letter from England was read by the scribe, Rev. Mr. Lothrop, proposed a series of resolutions, the object of which was to provide a more satisfactory answer to it suitably. These resolutions gave rise to a discussion which occupied the whole day, in which Rev. Messrs. Lothrop, Allen of Northboro', Stearns, Edmund C. May, Samuel J. May, Mr. May, of New Bedford, and many others took part. A committee was finally appointed, to prepare a reply to the clergy of England. It consisted of the following gentlemen:

Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, Portsmouth, N. H.
Rev. Mr. Morriss, New Bedford, Mass.
Rev. Mr. Lothrop, Boston.
Rev. Mr. May, Lexington.
Rev. Mr. Ellis, Charlestown, Mass.
Rev. Mr. Putnam, Roxbury, Mass.

This letter, when prepared, is to be submitted to every Unitarian clergyman in the country, to be signed or not, as he may choose.—*Christian World.*

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1844.



THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, AND THE TWENTY-FIRST RULE.

A writer in this periodical has gone a step further than the slave-breeder, in invading the Right of Petition. He is more Southern than the Southerner. He is "a Northern man with ultra-Southern principles." In the essay, which we are to notice, he has proved one thing, but, unfortunately, everybody knew before—viz: that "one negro is worse than ten Turks." He waives the discussion of the constitutional power of Congress to grant the prayer of the abolition petitions, or of any class of them, with the following modest avowal of the writer: "I am not a lawyer, and I am not a politician, and I am not a statesman, and I am not a philosopher, and I am not a theologian, and I am not a metaphysician, and I am not a naturalist, and I am not a historian, and I am not a geographer, and I am not a meteorologist, and I am not an astronomer, and I am not a mathematician, and I am not a physicist, and I am not a chemist, and I am not a biologist, and I am not a medical man, and I am not a jurist, and I am not a statesman, and I am not a philosopher, and I am not a theologian, and I am not a metaphysician, and I am not a naturalist, and I am not a historian, and I am not a geographer, and I am not a meteorologist, and I am not an astronomer, and I am not a mathematician, and I am not a physicist, and I am not a chemist, and I am not a biologist, and I 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of President Lamar was, under cover of diverting the Santa Fe trade, by a nearer route, from the great Missouri trail, to bring "so much of the province of New Mexico, as lies upon the eastern or Texan side of the Rio Grande, under the protection of the Texan government." Of this design, however, Mr. Kendall says he was ignorant until he was on the march to Santa Fe. His objects were merely the legitimate ones of sport, travel, and adventure; and he states that his intentions were, on joining the expedition, "to leave it before it should reach Santa Fe, so as in no way to commit myself; and then to make the entire tour of Mexico."

Query, was he going to count the "golden candlesticks," and learn the realists' route, to report to the Hon. Henry A. Wise?

Cassius M. Clay.—The eloquent speech of this noble-minded man, against the annexation of Texas, has been published by L. Tappan, of New-York, at two cents the single copy, or one cent a copy, by the hundred. We trust that not only all abolitionists, but all who dislike slavery in the abstract, and all who deem the annexation of Texas dangerous or unwise, will buy this speech, and distribute it freely in their respective neighborhoods. The quicker the better; for the plot is ripening. Order from Lewis Tappan.

The Christian Lady's Magazine.—This work is edited by Charlotte Elizabeth, an author too extensively popular among the orthodox classes of Christians, to need any introduction to their notice or favor. The sectarian bias is too strong to please us; but that is because we do not believe in the superior excellence of any sect, but in the earnest religious sentiment which pervades the humble and sincere soul, in all sects. This periodical is really published by Mason and Tuttle, 128 Nassau street.

Their likewise republish the Christian Observer, a theological magazine, of long-established and high reputation in the Church of England.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of Lincoln's Anti-Slavery Melodies, for "constructed" read misconstructed.

Anti-Slavery Items.

SLAVES MANUMITTED.—REMARKABLE CASE.—Some six years ago, says the Pittsburgh Star, Dr. Brisbane, then a resident of Charleston, South Carolina, being anxious to take up his residence in Cincinnati, sold his slaves, 27 in number, and moved to the latter city. During his stay there he determined that he would redeem and liberate each slave he sold. A short time since he went to Charleston, and in exchange of \$5000 more he received for the slaves, purchased them back again. He then put them on board of a vessel, and took them to Baltimore.

At Baltimore he hired an extra conveyance for Pittsburgh, where he arrived on Saturday night last. On Sunday they were put on board of the Valley Forge, and started, with their benefactor, for Cincinnati. It is the intention of Dr. Brisbane to settle them comfortably on land which he has purchased in Hamilton county, Ohio, thus not only giving them their freedom, but an advantageous start in life. It will be seen now, whether they can take care of each, and the amount deficient in each, for the year 1843.

Mr. W. Hunt offered the following resolution, which came over one day, under the rule:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to this House such information as may be in possession of the department, in relation to the military escort of traders from Independence, Missouri, to Mexico, and in relation to the sale of slaves, and to the reports of the officers commanding the escort, and all orders issued in relation thereto.

[We hope the letter of General Gaines, in which he assumes to tell the frontier troops to disregard any supposed line between us and Mexico, short of the Rio Bravo, will sometime receive due notice.]

On motion of Mr. J. Rogers, Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to Congress, if not inconsistent, in his opinion, with the public interest, the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the United States minister at London, and between the Secretary of State and the United States minister at Paris, in relation to the colony of Liberia, in Africa.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, for inquiring into the expediency of abolishing West Point Academy, was laid on the table 96, yeas 70.

Mr. Holmes offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the people of the slaveholding States and Territories of this Union, and of the District of Columbia, have a right not only to their property in slaves, but to the enjoyment of that right in peace; and that the receipt of any petition, memorial, or resolution, touching that right of property, is against the spirit of the Constitution, and is a violation of the rights of the States, and a disturbance of the peace and safety of the Union.

And Mr. D. demanded the previous question. Mr. Walker suggested a doubt whether this resolution was admissible under the 21st rule.

The Speaker, after examining, decided that it was. A motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 83, yeas 105.

Mr. Belser, of Alabama, proposed to offer, as a substitute for Mr. Holmes's resolution, the following: Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand an equal share in the rights of property, and to a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, by their own laws, and by their own action, and that Congress has no right to interfere with the rights of the States, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country.

Decided in the affirmative—yeas 161, yeas 4. The question was put on the first branch of the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand an equal share in the rights of property, and to a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression; and carried in the affirmative—yeas 171, yeas 10.

The question then came up on the first branch of the second resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, by their own laws, and by their own action, and that Congress has no right to interfere with the rights of the States, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country.

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petition; but that right ceased when it became a crime. That was his position; the right of petition existed, but it ceased when it became a crime. The Constitution gave the right to every man to carry arms, but that right ceased the very moment he pointed them at the breast of his fellow-citizen. The question was one not to be decided by a book, but by the nature of the case presented for consideration. And what was it? The right of petition, and of presenting these petitions—

The Speaker again remarked, that it was not in order to discuss the merits of the question.

Mr. H. continued. Northern democrats and southern whigs—let them show their hand. Upon this showing would depend the measures which the South will take.

The rules were now suspended, so as to continue the present subject beyond the morning hour. A call of the House was next had, and 180 members answered.

A motion of Mr. Stewart, of Virginia, was then put, to lay the whole subject on the table, and rejected—yeas 83, yeas 112.

Mr. Case Johnson, of Tennessee, asked Mr. Schenk to withdraw the previous question, so as to admit of his offering an amendment to Mr. Dromgoolle's amendment. Mr. Schenk refused to do so, and the amendment was not adopted.

The House determined that the previous question should not be put. The question was now on the motion of Mr. Dromgoolle to postpone the whole subject Tuesday next, and to print the amendments. This was decided in the negative—yeas 88, yeas 102.

The question being now on the adoption of Mr. Dromgoolle's amendment,

Mr. Adams inquired whether the minority report made by Mr. Schenk, proposing an entire set of rules, would not be in order before the amendment; and he took occasion to refer to Mr. Wise's new office of uniting with the British minister in representation of the South, to induce them to close their slave markets to all the world, except Virginia!

The motion to postpone till Tuesday next, and to print the amendments, was finally carried.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

A message from the President was read, recommending the construction of several ships of war, on the principle of the *Princeton*, and the establishment of a naval depot on the Mississippi.

Mr. Adams, on leave, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform this House whether any gross errors have been discovered in the printed "sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, as corrected at the Department of State, in 1841," and so, how these errors originated, what they are, and what, if any, measures have been taken to rectify them.

[This, we presume, has reference to the errors of the census in reference to free colored persons.]

On motion of Mr. Leonard,

Resolved, That the postmaster general be requested to take up the matter of settling the claims of the land which he has purchased in Hamilton county, Ohio, thus not only giving them their freedom, but an advantageous start in life. It will be seen now, whether they can take care of each, and the amount deficient in each, for the year 1843.

Mr. W. Hunt offered the following resolution, which came over one day, under the rule:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to this House such information as may be in possession of the department, in relation to the military escort of traders from Independence, Missouri, to Mexico, and in relation to the sale of slaves, and to the reports of the officers commanding the escort, and all orders issued in relation thereto.

[We hope the letter of General Gaines, in which he assumes to tell the frontier troops to disregard any supposed line between us and Mexico, short of the Rio Bravo, will sometime receive due notice.]

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Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, by their own laws, and by their own action, and that Congress has no right to interfere with the rights of the States, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country.

Decided in the affirmative—yeas 161, yeas 4. The question was put on the first branch of the resolution, as follows:

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danger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

Carried in the affirmative—yeas 128, yeas 13. Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Baker, Dickey, Giddings, Grinnell, Harner, Harper, Hodson, Washington, Hunt, Irvin, Perley, B. Johnson, Daniel P. King, McClelland, McViney, Rockwell, Rogers, Sevier, Albert Smith, Tilden, Vance, Vinton, Winthrop. [McClelland is a democrat, the rest whigs.]

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Case Johnson, of Tennessee, addressed the House in support of this amendment, which was in the words following:

"That the rules of the last Congress be adopted by this House, except the 21st, and that all petitions in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the territories, shall be received and laid upon the table without debate."

Mr. H. entered into the history of the 21st rule, and how it had been sustained. They had the Patton, the Atherton, and the Pinckney resolutions, all of which had been adopted by the vote of democratic members from the North, who had voted with the united delegation from the South, both whigs and democrats. In that way, they had sustained all these propositions, and in that way they might now carry this. Now, on Saturday last, the whole representation of the South, among the whig party he found but six votes in support of this rule.

Now, if upon the question of the 21st rule, which was deemed so important, and which was the basis of the whole representation of the South, among the whig party he found but six votes in support of this rule.

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vailed among those who had been contending for ten years to restore the right of petition; yet they did not venture to give loose to their feelings, lest the majority, so unexpectedly large, should still give way, dash their hopes, and turn their joy into mortification.]

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

The House refused (yeas 55, yeas 115) to strike out the rules proposed in Mr. Dromgoolle's amendment to preclude documents or paper from going upon the journal, which the House refused to read, or which is moved by way of amendment to the journal, although the yeas and nays may be called thereon.

[This was to meet a case like that of the "protest" of Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, moved to lay the whole subject of the rules and orders on the table. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered.]

[The amendment of Mr. Dromgoolle, as amended by striking out the *gag*-rule, not having been yet adopted, a vote to lay the whole subject on the table, would leave the old rules, and consequently the *gag*-rule therein contained, still in force.]

An earnest effort was now made to get a call of the House, but it was voted down, yeas 81, yeas 101. The question of laying on the table was then taken, and decided as follows:

Maine.—None.
New Hampshire.—Burke, Norris, Reding.
Vermont.—None.
Massachusetts.—None.
Rhode Island.—None.
Connecticut.—None.
New-York.—Clinton, P. King, Murphy, Russell, Strong.
New-Jersey.—None.
Pennsylvania.—Bidlack, J. Black, C. J. Ingersoll, Yost.

Ohio.—J. Brinkerhoff, Dean, Duncan, Mathews, Moore, St. John, Weller.
Indiana.—W. J. Brown, J. W. Davis, Henley, A. Kennedy.

Illinois.—Pickin, McClelland, Westworth.
Michigan.—None.
Ohio.—J. Brinkerhoff, Dean, Duncan, Mathews, Moore, St. John, Weller.

Georgia.—E. J. Black, Chappell, Clinch, Cobb, Haralson, Lumpkin, Stephens, Siles.
Kentucky.—Boyd, Caldwell, French, Grider, Stone, Thompson, Tibbatts.

Tennessee.—J. Blackwell, A. V. Brown, Cullom, Dickinson, A. Johnson, Case Johnson, G. W. Jones, Peyton, Sevier.
Alabama.—Belser, R. Chapman, Dillet, Houston, Lewis, McConnell, Payne.

Louisiana.—Hammett, Labranche, Sidel.
Mississippi.—Hammett, Thompson, Tucker.
Missouri.—Bower, Jameson, Relle.
Arkansas.—Cross.—88.

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New Hampshire.—Burke, Norris, Reding.
Vermont.—None.
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Louisiana.—Hammett, Labranche, Sidel.
Mississippi

"Why not?" asked the impatient Marion.
"Because those must be very pure who pass the

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Edited (with additions) at Washington, D. C.

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THE LATE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA—RE-PUBLISHED, WITH ADDITIONS,
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 2. Kindness, hospitality, and generosity of the Mexicans; ingratitude and treachery of the revolutionists.
 3. The manner in which the Texas Revolution was carried fully all account of the political changes which took place in Mexico, and of their causes;—the working the Federalive or Federal Government of Government, as common to the United States and Central, in the South American States; a comparison of the Government of the Mexican and the United States; the difference between the Mexican American Federal and Central systems substantially shown between our present form of government, and the form of government of the United States, and the political history of the South American States, and the history and prospects of nullification in the United States.
5. A test of the comparative value of the two systems.

II. The subject of the second Part, or Letter, is the den of annexing Texas to this Union, *at the first session of the next Congress*. The subdivisions of this subject are:—

1. Review of a letter (said to have been, originally, private,) of ex-Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, on the ne of the speedy annexation of Texas.
2. The principles, speeches, reports, official correspondence, and operations of the leading and confidential friends of John Tyler, in the Cabinet, and in Congress; his alliance between them and the leading members of

the democratic party for the extension and perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade, by the acquisition of Texas and California; the outrage committed by Commodore ones in the latter province, a part, and in execution, of the secret schemes of the cabinet, and a natural result of their secret purposes; the ostensible reasons for that outrage examined.

3. The determination and tendency of their policy to bring about a war between the United States of the one part, and Mexico and Great Britain of the other; it being perfectly understood that the former cannot be despoiled of territory fifteen times as large as the State of

4. The Oregon Bill, a part of the said schemes.
5. The questions of *Visitation* and *Search*, on the coast of Africa, for the arrest of slave trading pirates; the actual extent of the slave trade, and its exclusive prosecution under the American flag; the Quintuple and Ashburton Treaties, Gen. Cass's pamphlet and correspondence in France.
6. Negotiations of our government with Mexico for the cession of Texas and California, from the accession of Gen. Jackson to the present time.

1. John Quincy Adams's opinion of the conduct of our government towards Mexico, extracted from his address to his constituents, September 12, 1842.

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Upright men shall be astonished at this, and the innocent shall sit up himself against the hypocrite.—*Job. xvii. 8.*

Abhor detraction, the sin of fallen angels, and the worst of fallen men.—*Wm. Penn.*

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